

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.05

August 10, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 80, 2 p.m.

Humidity 82.

August 10, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 78, p.m. 84

Humidity 90.

2870

廿九拾六年夏甲

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

一九一四年八月十日

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40c PER ANNUUM

THE WAR

GERMANY ASKS FOR ARMISTICE.

25,000 GERMANS OUT OF ACTION.

German Cavalry Division Annihilated.

BRITISH SEIZE GERMAN TOGOLAND.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, August 7. 2.25 p.m.
A Brussels telegram reports that Liege is quiet, the Germans having retired for the present.

French Enter Alsace.

It is reported from Paris that the French have occupied Vio and Moyenvic, in Alsace-Lorraine.

Official Press Bureau.

An official Press Bureau is being established to-day to supply Naval and Military news.

Relief of Distress.

August 8, 4.20 p.m.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Treasurer of the National Relief Fund, makes an eloquent appeal for funds for the relief of distress occasioned by the war.

German Cavalry Routed.

Aug. 8. 2.30 a.m.
The Garrison at Liege retreated in good order on Thursday evening to give the men a rest.

It resumed the offensive yesterday, and in a turning movement routed a German Cavalry Division in Belgian Luxembourg.

Italy Refuses to Fight.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that extraordinary Austro-German pressure continues to induce Italy to fight, but she has firmly refused, rejecting promises of territorial aggrandisement, and pointing out that the nation would not permit war with England and France.

Despite restrictive measures, demonstrations are taking place everywhere in Italy. Speeches proclaim the union of the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons against German brutality.

The Call to Arms.

Earl Kitchener's call to arms has been so successful that new recruiting agencies have been opened.

The Irish Volunteers.

Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Devlin have called on Earl Kitchener with reference to the Irish Volunteers.

Australian Offer Accepted.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Imperial Government has accepted the Australian offer of 20,000 men.

25,000 Germans Hors de Combat.

London, Aug. 7. 6.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Germans have asked for an armistice of twenty-four hours. They admit that 25,000 of their men are hors de combat.

Martial Law.

Aug. 7. 8.20 p.m.
The House of Commons has passed a Bill subjecting the country to martial law, though not including the death sentence, on persons communicating with the enemy, interfering with the means of communication, etc.

The Prince of Wales.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales joins the Grenadier Guards on Monday, doing preliminary service in the barracks at Brentwood.

Attack by German Cavalry.

Aug. 7. 10.55 p.m.
German cavalry have attacked Kirbey, near Wirballen.

Satisfactory Financial Position at Home.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that, with the re-opening of the banks, the reports showed the financial position to be most satisfactory. There was no sign of any hoarding of gold. Trade was resuming its normal condition, consequently the Bank rate to-morrow (Saturday) would be 5 per cent.

The Amphion's Wounded.

Aug. 8. 8 a.m.
Eight of the wounded men from H.M.S. Amphion, which sank after striking a mine, have died in hospital.

Captain Fox, of H.M.S. Amphion, has been appointed to command the Faulkner, one of the destroyers which was being built for Chile, and which has been taken over by the Admiralty.

Italian Embassy Scenes.

Aug. 8. 8 a.m.
A crowd of 5,000 people, waving British and Italian flags, and cheering, gathered outside the Embassy in London yesterday. The Ambassador acknowledged the ovation.

Italy and the Entente.

Editorial comments in the *Daily Mail* and the *Standard* state that Italy cannot hold aloof; she must join the Entente.

Military Status for Irish Volunteers.

Aug. 8. 8 a.m.
In the House of Lords, Lord Haldane stated that Earl Kitchener was sympathetically considering the grant of military status to the Volunteers in Ireland, to which he attached much importance.

Kaiser's Proclamation.

Aug. 8. 8 a.m.
The Kaiser, in a Proclamation, says: — "Mildst peace our enemies have surprised us. We will resist to the last breath of man and horse, and fight out the struggle, even against a world of enemies."

German Cavalry Practically Annihilated.

Aug. 8. 7.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that a German Cavalry Division succeeded in fording the Meuse to the north of Liege, when it was fallen on by Belgian cavalry and practically annihilated.

Bank Rate Reduced.

Aug. 8. 10.55 a.m.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 5 per cent.

British Seize German Territory in Africa.

London Aug. 8. 2.50 p.m.

British forces on the Gold Coast, acting under Mr. Harcourt's instructions, have seized the town of Lome, in German Togoland, without any resistance being offered. Simultaneously all South Togoland, as far as 120 kilometres north of the coast, surrendered.

German Fleet mobilising off Danzig.

Aug. 8. 3.5 p.m.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a German fleet of twelve battleships of the old type, together with numbers of torpedo-boats and cruisers, are mobilising with feverish haste off Koenigsberg and Danzig.

Export and Import Decrease.

It is stated that the decrease in imports amounts to £2,399,801 and in exports, to £275,882.

Lusitania all right.

Aug. 8. 12.20 p.m.

The Cunarder "Lusitania" sends a wireless message to the effect that all is well.

Cavalry Advance on Liege.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that cavalry are making a rapid advance on the East of Liege.

[The above telegrams were published in our issue of yesterday.]

NEW TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ENTER NORTH TOGOLAND.

GERMANS EVACUATE LUXEMBURG.

FRENCH TROOP TRAINS PASS THROUGH BRUSSELS.

Montenegro Hands Austrian Ambassador His Passports.

Aug. 8. 4.55 p.m.

Montenegro has handed the Austrian Ambassador his passports.

Britain's Influx of Gold.

Aug. 8. 4.55 p.m.

The gold influx amounts to £747,000.

"Preserve the Great Fabric of British Freedom."

Aug. 8. 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne reports that the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook, P.C., Premier of the Commonwealth, in a statement addressed to the people of Australia, says: "We must see this through. Whatever the difficulty, whatever the cost, we must preserve the great fabric of British freedom and remember we are Britons."

French Back in Alsace.

Aug. 8. 10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the French troops crossed the frontier of Alsace and seized Altkirch after a fierce battle. They pursued the retreating Germans and continued a movement in the direction of Mulhausen. The success of the troops was extremely brilliant.

French Eagerly Welcomed by Alsatians.

Aug. 9. 2.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the French troops have entered Mulhausen. The people of Alsace-Lorraine were overjoyed at the arrival of the French and tore up the boundary marks.

[Mulhausen is a town of Alsace-Lorraine on the Ill, the Rhone and the Rhine Canal. It is 68 miles by rail S.S.W. of Strasbourg and 20 miles N.W. of Basel. It is a place of first-rate industrial importance with a population of approximately 90,000.

Bravo! Women of Canada.

Aug. 9. 5.30 a.m.

Mr. Churchill has accepted the offer of the Duchess of Connaught of a hospital ship on behalf of the women of Canada.

Germans Flew From French Cavalry.

Aug. 9. 5.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the French troops have entered Mulhausen. The French advance guard arrived on Friday at nightfall. The town was defended by a German brigade in earthworks which the French carried after a fierce bayonet fight. The Germans fled in disorder and lost heavily by a cavalry pursuit.

Prince of Wales' Relief Fund Increasing.

Aug. 9. 5.30 a.m.

The Prince of Wales' relief fund now amounts to £400,000 sterling.

Austrian Ports to Remain Neutral.

Aug. 9. 5.30 a.m.

The Austrian Ambassador is still in London. It is understood that the Anglo-Austrian relations are unchanged pending an act of war on the part of Austria. The ports of the latter are regarded as neutral.

This will affect the position of the Goeben and the Breslau which are now believed to be in the Adriatic Sea.

The British Consul at Venice reports that an Austrian fleet is off Pola.

[Pola is the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary. It is 10 miles by rail south of Trieste. It passed from Venice to Austria in 1797 and has been Austria's chief naval harbour since 1849.]

Alsace "After Forty-four sorrowful Years."

Aug. 9. 6.10 a.m.

General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, has issued a proclamation, in which he says: "Children of Alsace: After forty-four years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers again tread the soil of your noble country. They are the pioneers in a great work of revenge."

Paris Rejoices Over Alsace.

Aug. 9. 6.10 a.m.

There are great rejoicings in Paris over the first French victory on German soil by the foaming gained in Alsace.

Success of French and Belgian Armies.

Aug. 9. 6.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels reports that at ten o'clock yesterday evening the Minister of War made the following announcement: "Our situation is hourly improving and the progress of the French and Belgian armies continues methodically."

Aug. 9. 12.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Army awaited a night attack on Liege, but all was quiet at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Reprisals Threatened.

Aug. 9. 6.10 a.m.

Germany has sent an urgent telegram threatening reprisals on Belgium in the future.

French Enter North Togoland.

Aug. 9. 5. 5 p.m.

It is officially announced that the French have entered North Togoland.

Turks in Bulgaria.

Aug. 9. 5. 5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that Turks are concentrating in Bulgarian territory near Dedeagatch.

Aug. 9. 8.5 p.m.

Serbia has handed the German Minister his passport.

The Belgian Army.

Aug. 9. 8.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Army is in an excellent position. His Majesty the King reviewed the Brigades which participated in the defence of Liege.

Luxemburg Evacuated.

Aug. 9. 8.5 p.m.

The Germans have evacuated Luxemburg owing to the French advance.

French Troop Trains.

Aug. 9. 8.5 p.m.

French troop trains passed through Brussels last night.

Liege Forts Holding Out.

Aug. 9. 8.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that it is officially admitted that Liege is invested, but all

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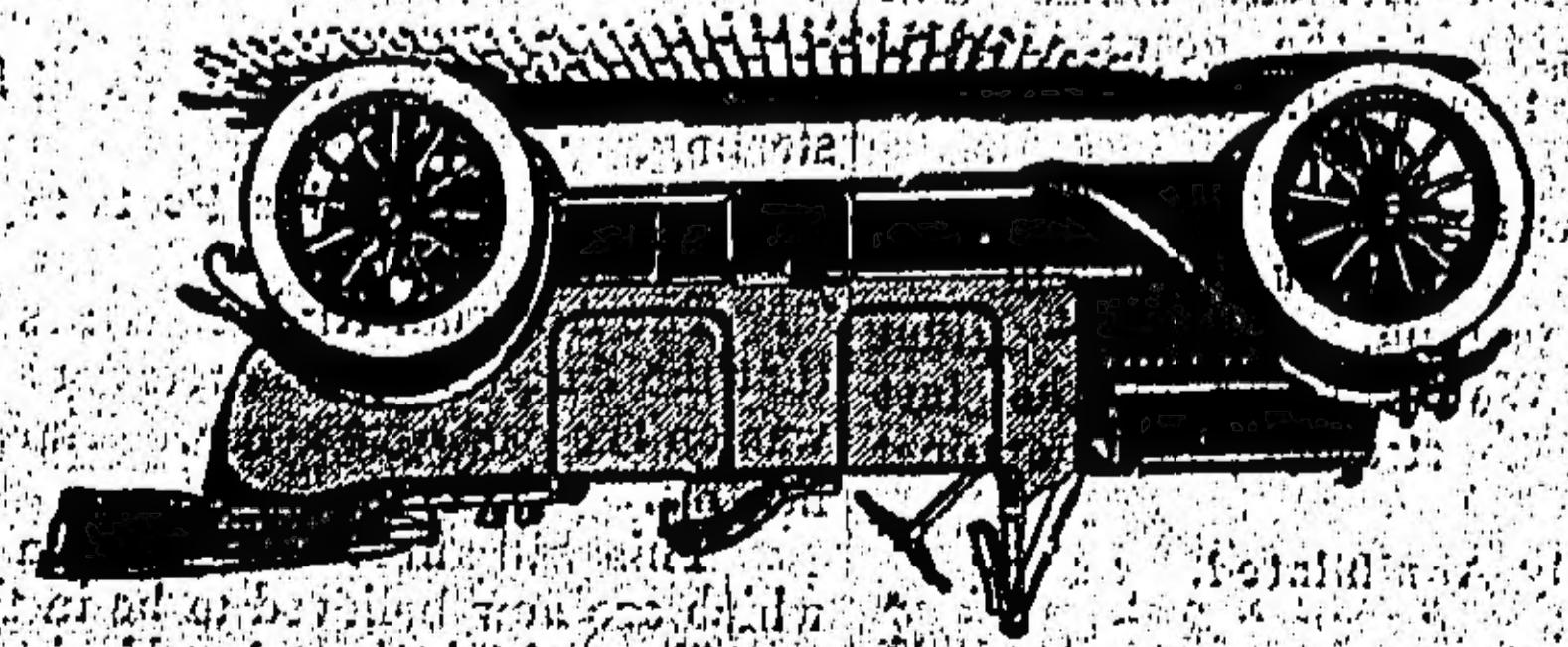
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CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

The Press Censorship.—In times of national crises, the newspapers, news agencies and correspondents have a peculiar duty to perform. They stand, in a measure, between the actual occurrences and the public. In times like the present, when the anxiety of every resident of the colony is at fever heat, there is frequent cause that the newspapers do not contain more news than they do, but this is readily explained by the extremely strict censorship that is maintained, and conducted, it is to be feared, in some cases by men who are wholly unfamiliar with the difference between what constitutes the dangerous and the safe element in news. No special complaint can be, or is made, regarding the arrangements for supervising the press of this colony, but advantage is taken of the opportunity to point out that the messages are censored in England previous to despatch, are censored at Aden and Bombay en route and are—even more strictly, perhaps—censored upon arrival in Hongkong, with the result that the public generally have good reason to complain of the banalities and trivialities which are supplied to them as news of the greatest configuration of centuries.

Daily Press.

The War.

There is no subject of interest at the moment but the War, but this presents enough phases to save discussion from becoming wearisome. Many illusions have been shattered already, though the War has not been in progress a week. The fact that six of the European Powers—including the five greatest—are simultaneously at war shatters in the first place the great illusion that a European war is impossible in the present age. Writers like M. Jean de Bloch and Mr. Norman Angell have been constantly telling us for many years past that a Great European War has been rendered impossible by the obligations and apprehensions of interested financial interests, or as one writer has put it, that "owing to the costliness of modern warfare and to the fact that the whole able-bodied manhood was enrolled in the army, war is now financially and economically impossible; that at the outbreak of war the national industries would come to a standstill; that owing to the complexity of modern economic relations and to the wide ramifications of credit, the whole economic structure of a country at war would collapse like a house of cards." Yet these considerations have not served to prevent half a dozen of the greatest Powers in Europe getting into the throes of a war of unparalleled magnitude. We are but at the beginning of the war, and no man can at present dare to conjecture what may come of it.

China Mail.

The Belgians, as we were able to state in our later editions last night, have been very successful in coping with the Germans on the Belgian frontier. The news to hand speaks of 3,000 Germans being placed out of action. The Belgians, indeed, have been surprisingly well prepared and doubtless their preparedness and their masterly defense has surprised none more than the Germans, who despised so weak an adversary as Belgium appeared to be. The fact is, as was stated in this column some little time ago, the Belgians as soldiers are not only courageous and skillful but they are well equipped with up-to-date armament. Only numerical inferiority will cause them to fall victims to the German invasion of their much-hailed adversaries. The Austrians, too, are making little headway against the Servians, who are fighting tenaciously for their country. The French star also seems to be in the ascendant, and their cavalry have had no difficulty in disposing of the German cavalry. Altogether, Great Britain and those with whom she is associated have good reason to congratulate themselves on the result of recent engagements.

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ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Magistrate in Trouble.
Orders have been issued for the arrest of magistrate, Liu Hai Ming of Hwai Ning district in Anhui. It is reported that he has forced the inhabitants of his district to pay title deed taxes two or three times in excess of the regulation charges, and that when several of the people refused to comply with his orders, he had them shot. In addition it is said that he has misappropriated a large part of the money collected for his own use.

Electricity in Cooking.

The extent to which electricity may be used in cooking is amazingly revealed by a New York journalist, who has been exploring the kitchen and interviewing the chef of the great liner *Vaterland*. Knives are cleaned, vegetables peeled, ham and bread sliced at extraordinary speed by electricity. An electric toaster makes 6,000 pieces of toast a day. Near a refrigerator is an electric machine which whips enough cream in fifteen minutes for 500 people. There are electric mixers for the pastry. When eggs are on the menu, water is boiled in a row of kettles electrically heated. Above the kettles small wire baskets hold the eggs, and these baskets are attached to a complicated device which registers the minutes required for cooking and automatically lifts the eggs out at the proper time.

A Chinese Military Revolt.

Changsha, July 18.—It is reported that a military rebellion has broken out at Changsha in the south-east corner of the province. The local troops were ordered to disband, and as the Northern troops were en route the local men seized the opportunity to revolt. The Government is pouring in reinforcements and has commanded all the launches, thus disorganising the postal service.

Mysterious Disappearance of Airships.

During the 1911 Revolution Chen Chi-mei, being then Tutch of Shanghai, ordered two airships from a certain foreign country for service in the attack on Nanking. These airships were subsequently exhibited at Kiangnan several times, but have since mysteriously disappeared. The Government recently issued an order to the Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai to make an investigation into the whereabouts of these two airships in order to prevent any unexpected use which might be made by the rebels.—*Peking Gazette*.

Relief Work for Kansu.

Owing to the devastation of the White Wolf brigands a large number of inhabitants of Kansu have been rendered either homeless or on the verge of starvation. The Governor of that province has, besides asking the President for funds to start a relief campaign, sent a circular telegram to the public, blaming himself for being unable to defend his province, and requesting the public to contribute funds to relieve the distress of the people.

Elephants in Perak.

Reports have come in to say that a herd of wild elephants is doing damage in Temong, a village down river, writes the *Malay Mail*. Kuala Kangsar correspondent. Saub, about 18 miles from Kuala Kangsar, has also been visited by a herd of wild elephants, and some damage was done to the rubber trees on the estate belonging to Messrs. Jones and Finch.

Chinese Poor Children in Paris.
President Yuan has approved of the transportation of the poor Chinese children in Paris back to China at the Government's expense. The sum of 50,000 francs has been remitted to the Chinese Minister in Paris for the purpose.

New Tank Vessel.
A 450-ton motor tank vessel is being built for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. at the yard of Meesri, Blijvoot, of Dordrecht, and is due for delivery in May 1915. She is the *Motor Ship*. The length is 163 ft., beam 28 ft., fin. and draught 12 ft. She will carry 400 tons of oil at 50 cubic ft. per ton, the other 50 tons being accounted for by fuel and water for drinking, etc. There is an auxiliary oil-fired boiler of 400 sq. ft. heating surface working at 180 lb. per sq. in. The propelling machinery consists of two four-cylindered boat motors developing 276 b.h.p. each.

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SITUATION IN MEXICO.

General Huerta's Farewell

stood in his eyes when he drank to the health of the new president. The former Ministers of War, Communications, Education and Home Affairs and other high officials, all quitted the capital on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

The families of Senor Huerta and others have safely arrived at Puerto Mexico and are waiting for the arrival of Huerta and others. Senor Huerta is expected to arrive at the port either on the night of the 16th inst. or the morning of the 17th inst. At the port are the English, German and Dutch warships, at anchor and Senor Huerta will proceed to Europe by the Dutch warship.

U.S. Government's Policy.

New York, July 16th.

The news of President Huerta's retirement was received at Washington last night and both the United States Government and the Constitutional representatives expressed satisfaction with it. President Wilson, through the American consul at Saltillo, dispatched a telegram to General Carranza, telling the latter to try to restore peace through a reconciliation with Senor Carbajal, who has assumed the provisional presidency of Mexico, and warning him that if General Carranza refuses to bring the dispute to a solution by diplomatic means, but insists on his armed entry into the capital, the United States will postpone her recognition till the next legal election, and will not withdraw the American troops from Vera Cruz until the new Government is formed.

This warning of President Wilson was decided after he had learned the opinion of those mediators on the question. Three delegates of the new provisional president of Mexico have already left the capital to confer with General Carranza's delegates about peace.

The Constitutionalists.

San Francisco, July 16.

General Carranza, the leader of the Constitutionalists, was informed of General Huerta's retirement, but he says nothing about it. His staff officers say that Huerta's retirement will not affect the future course of the Constitutionalists in any way, and the Constitutionalists will march on the capital as expected, though, if the new president surrenders unconditionally, the Constitutionalists would change their attitude.—*Aichi*.—Japan Advertiser.

NOTICE.

Apollinaris

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Mexico, July 18th.
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FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yaumati.

OFFICE: No. 36 Des Vaux Road, W.
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.
We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruits & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrups are prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A Frank Remedy for all Irritable Diseases. Take one Pill in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irritability of the system a quick remedy is obtained. We can guarantee the same to recommend these, hence they are throughout the world, post free to Martin, Chemist, Merchant, King.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.

TO LET.—Houses in Kowloon, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession. Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—Queen's Building—the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

WE WELCOME

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 5, Morrison Hill; fully furnished six-roomed house (and 4 Bathrooms).—Apply **HARRY WICKING & CO. LTD.** George's Buildings.

WANTED.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamien Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to, **DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.**, SAVOYARD, o/o, Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—European, absolutely free from military service, seeks position as assistant in a mercantile firm or in a bank. **SAVOYARD**, o/o, Hongkong Telegraph.

N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.

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MANAGING PROPRIETOR

H. TOBIAS, F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (LOND.)
THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN
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TEL. 1292

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The more you know about a thing, the more you enjoy it. It is easy to understand the Ford, the simplest Car made. The full enjoyment of running a Car is obtained by the ownership of a Ford.

5 Sealer, fully equipped, \$1,000 Hongkong Currency.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents.

Telephone, 27.

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Telephone
NUMBER
882.

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS

AT YOUR SERVICE.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.
A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged it will speedily remove Prickly Heat, removes Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.
Large Tin Cents 50.
CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT AND SUNBURN.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor

WATSON'S

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.
For the BATH and TOILET, in three strengths: Strong, Medical,
Medium, and Toilet.

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

An invaluable and most effective remedy. Immediately
alleviates the irritation.

WATSON'S

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER.

An exquisite perfume. Put up in elegant bottles, makes a delightful
adjunct to the Toilet.

"WE LIKE YOUR LAVENDER WATER BETTER THAN ANY
OTHER WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET IN ENGLAND. (Recent
Testimonial.)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to
the messenger. Paid subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or favour.

電 氣 井 延 賽 事 間 端 大 正 謂 合 國 宗 標 本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

A FUTURIST PLAY.

A young German poet, Hasenklever by name, is stated by recent
Home papers to have written a play which he and his friends
describe as the first Futurist drama. If the play is in any way
related to the travesties which the Futurist painters are giving us,
the poet is hardly to be congratulated. We understand that the play
is called "Der Sohn" (The Son) and that it deals with "the natural
antagonism, between the old and the new generation." That
description alone is sufficient to make sober, old-fashioned people
look askance at the story. That antagonism of a sort has always
existed, and will always exist, between the older and younger generations;
it is an accepted fact, for you cannot put a grey head on to green
shoulders, nor can you persuade the son, in any age, that he is not
a great deal wiser than his father.

So far then, this antagonism may be said to be natural. But the
opposition to-day is more than opposition; it is subversion; revolution;
a desire on the part of certain unhealthy spirits on the
Continent—their number is smaller in England and the Colonies—to
reject everything taught them by their fathers, simply because it
was taught them by their fathers. Such an antagonism is, then,
anything but "natural." The peculiarity of this particular play
appears to be that "all the characters are intentionally sketched from
the point of view of the son, who represents the younger generation." This
sort of thing, in the hands of a great dramatist, or even in
those of a lesser light who was blessed with ordinary
common sense and psychological insight, should be an
interesting and valuable study, for such men would doubtless
approach the matter with fairness and with full consideration for
and sympathy with, the impulsiveness and unwisdom of youth and
the prejudice of advancing age. But when one sees the matter
tackled by an avowed "futurist," one's apprehensions.

We have had occasion to remark before that one of the worst—
perhaps absolutely the worst—features of the twentieth century
is the steady falling off in respect to parents. This vice is not con-
fined to Futurists, Nietzscheans, Ibsenites, and other branks; it has
spread to even the most conservative classes and threatens even the
Chinese and Japanese. Hitherto the Chinese have been an example
to the rest of the world in the religious respect which they bear
toward their parents, and it is fervently to be hoped that no Futurist
or revolutionary spirit will interfere with this very desirable state
of affairs. In Europe probably the old reverence will never come
back again; (perhaps conscience may whisper to some of the older
generation that that is the fault of the parents themselves, inasmuch
as a child can hardly be expected to worship a tango-dancing
mother or a libertine father); but it is for real art-lovers and critics
of to-day and the public in general to see that they give no countenance
to any literature that will further widen the gulf between
parent and offspring.

The French and Alsace.

"Children of Alsace: After
forty-four years of sorrowful
waiting, French soldiers again
tread the soil of your noble
country. They are the pioneers
in a great work of revenge." Thus
runs a Proclamation issued
by the French Commander-in-
Chief on the entry of the French
troops into Alsace, which is re-
ported in our telegraphic news
to-day. The event, occurring
so soon in the great war, is one
of great significance, and one can
thoroughly understand the joy of
the French people at the footing
gained by their troops in the
territory which was wrested from
them in the Franco-Prussian War.
But not alone to the people of
France is the rejoicing confined;
the Alsatians are equally overjoyed,
and their delight is tangibly shown
by the fact that they have already torn
up the boundary marks.

The Past Recalled.

Alsace, as is known, has, from a
very early period, been disputed
territory, and has suffered the
contentions of rival races. It was
originally French, then it became
German, then French again, and
in the war of 1870-71 was again
absorbed by Germany. After the
Franco-Prussian war, Bismarck
himself admitted the aversion of
the populace to Prussian rule, and
though he promised that every-
thing would be done to conciliate
the people, the Alsatians have
never taken kindly to the German
overlordship. And it is here
worth recalling that on September
30, 1872—the day by which the
people were required to determine
whether they would consider
themselves German subjects and
remain, or French subjects and
transfer their domicile to France—
no fewer than 45,000 elected to
be still French and sorrowfully
took their departure.

Lady May will be At Home at
Mountains Lodge to-morrow at
4.30 p.m., also on Tuesdays the
25th August and 8th September.
There will be tennis.

Dropped Dead.

Yesterday a Chinese, who was
about to leave Kowloon station
by train, fell dead on the plat-
form. The cause of death is said
to have been consumption.
"Heit at Kowloon."

A Chinese widow, living at 48,
Chatham Road, reports to the
police that, between the hours
of 2 and 6 a.m. on the 9th inst.,
some person entered her house
and stole eight pieces of clothing
and a clock, value \$15.

A Silly Practice.

Yesterday a Chinese lad, aged
sixteen, while trying to leave a
tramcar which was in motion,
was thrown to the ground, and
sustained injuries sufficient to
necessitate his being taken to the
Government Civil Hospital.

Grass Fire.

On Saturday a grass fire broke
out above Magazine Gap, owing
to the boiling over of a tar pot.
Several trees and shrubs were
damaged, but the blaze was
extinguished by the people working
on the spot before the arrival of
the fire brigade.

Solicitors In Uniform.

An uncommon picture was
presented at the Summary Court,
this morning, when two local
solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and
Dixon, appeared in Court with
their robes over military uniform,
both gentlemen being members of
the Hongkong Volunteer force.

Jewellery Missing.

A jeweller, living at 163, Hol-
lywood Road, has informed the
police that, on the 8th inst., he
instructed a woman to sell for
him three strings of pearls valued
at \$238, and a watch and chain
worth \$50. When he made
enquiries on the 8th, he found
that she had absconded.

A Faithless Brother.

Woo Hing-won, a partner in a
pawnshop, 57, Hollywood Road,
reports to the police that he
entrusted his brother with two
diamond rings worth \$600, to
sell to a person living in Caine
Road. Not having heard anything
further, either of rings or of
brother, he is naturally anxious
as to their respective or joint
whereabouts.

Badly Mauled.

At the Police Court, this morn-
ing, a Chinese was charged with
assaulting a Chinese lady, biting
her through the ear. The defendant,
who appeared to have been
in some difficulty out of which
he did not come unscathed, said
he had been badly mauled.

Inspector O'Sullivan was re-
quested to make further inquiries,
the case being adjourned for that

purpose.

The Siberian Railway.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son have
received the following cable from
the South Manchuria Railway Co.,
Dairen, dated August 9:

"Traffic to Petersburg Moscow is
not suspended—South Man-
churia Railway Company." Book-
ings beyond these points cannot
be made. The Colonial Secretary
informs us that the British Am-
bassador at St. Petersburg has
notified the Consul at Harbin that
passengers travelling via the
Siberian Railway cannot proceed
to England.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT WHICH WE ARE, WE SHALL
TEACH, NOT VOLUNTARILY, BUT
INVOLUNTARILY. THOUGHTS COME
INTO OUR MINDS BY AVENUES
WHICH WE NEVER LEFT OPEN, AND
THOUGHTS GO OUT OF OUR MINDS
THROUGH AVENUES WHICH WE
NEVER VOLUNTARILY OPENED.—
Emerson.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84;
sunshine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76;
sunshine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s.
Panama Maru yesterday.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph
published 30 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 30 published.

Flood Relief.

The Tung Wa Hospital Flood
Relief Fund now totals \$134,904
88.

The Haiyang.

The Haiyang is at present in
dock, and will not therefore sail,
as advertised, on the 14th inst.

At Home.

Lady May will be At Home at
Mountains Lodge to-morrow at
4.30 p.m., also on Tuesdays the
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Siberian Railway cannot proceed
to England.

DUTIES OF CITIZENS IN
TIME OF WAR.

Bishop Pozzoni's Exhortation
to Catholics.

The following is the text of the
exhortation which was delivered
by His Lordship, Bishop Pozzoni,
in the Catholic Cathedral, on
Sunday at the 9.30 Mass, (and
which has been distributed in all
the Catholic Churches of the
Colony) calling on all loyalty to
support the Government in the
present crisis:—

Dear Children,

As you know, special services
have been held during the past
three days for the re-establishment
of peace, and I exhort you all to
continue in prayer for this end.
Charity must be the fruit of our
prayers, and this will show itself
in our readiness to render any
help in our power to our fellow
citizens in the present emergency.
England is now at war, and the
majority of you being British
subjects, I wish to point out to
you your duties at this important
time.

The Government have issued
various proclamations informing
the inhabitants of Hongkong that
the Colony is well protected and
that there is nothing to fear. All
necessary steps have been taken
not only to defend the Colony, but
to afford the inhabitants full
protection against every danger.
It is the duty of us all to place
our implicit trust, faith and
confidence in the Government, and
to help them in every way we
can. By so doing a good
example will be set, while every
endeavour must be made by us
to impress upon the minds of the
400,000 Chinese of Hongkong
and the New Territories that
the Government will do all
that is necessary for their safety.
Panic must be avoided at all
cost. The prices of foodstuffs
have been fixed. The Colony is
well protected. Take every op-
portunity to impress this firmly
on the minds of the ignorant who
are so easily alarmed by an in-
crease of a few cents in the price
of the food.

A Silly Practice.

Yesterday a Chinese lad, aged
sixteen, while trying to leave a
tramcar which was in motion,
was thrown to the ground, and
sustained injuries sufficient to
necessitate his being taken to the
Government Civil Hospital.

CONTRACTOR SUED.

Eye Doctor as a Side Line.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland resumed the hearing of the case in which the Hon Yick firm, No. 14, Cochrane Street (second floor), Contractors, sued the Fuk Shing firm and Lai Soo, the managing partner thereof, of 42, Circular Pathway, blacksmiths, for the sum of \$422, for work done and materials supplied. There was a counterclaim for \$604.50.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said he had almost forgotten the point he had to decide. (laughter).

Mr. Lewis said he was practically in a similar predicament. The plaintiffs claimed for work done and materials supplied and the counter-claim was for damages due to the plaintiffs' not completing the work to the satisfaction of the P. W. D. and not obtaining for the defendants a permit to occupy the premises.

Mr. Dixon said that the plaintiffs said the responsible parties were the Fuk Shing.

A partner in the Hon Yick firm of contractors, in answer to Mr. Lewis, said he also carried on the business of an eye doctor. He could not say that the Fuk Shing had carried on business in Circular Pathway for ten years. He could not say that Koo Yung had been manager of that business for ten years. He had nothing to show the man was a partner except that he had collected money and set a price. Witness had also taken tea with him.

Mr. Lewis said that an answer given by witness was obviously untrue.

Mr. Dixon:—My friend cannot comment on an answer in that way and say it is obviously untrue. It is a most primitive way of conducting a case (laughter).

Witness said he had asked Mr. Weiser, the architect, to get a permit, after the work was completed. He had not asked Mr. Weiser to apply for a permit after the partitions were put up. Witness' partner did not ask Mr. Weiser to apply for a permit as far as he knew—he did not know whether he did or not.

The hearing was again adjourned.

PASSING OF THE ARMY MULE.

Motor Trucks Now Used Instead For U. S. Army Service.

The army mule, dear to the hearts of Civil War veterans, is no more. In place of the blatant protest of the long eared equino comes the chug, chug of the motor truck. Instead of the crack of the blacksnake and the violent but picturesque language of the mule driver comes only the honk of the auto horn.

When the Mexican situation made it necessary for Uncle Sam to send men and war supplies to the border, motor trucks were the means employed.

Out of Los Angeles, headed southward, was soon observed a 5 ton White motor truck, loaded to its capacity, and travelling under orders to make the trip in the best possible time.

This truck was detained for duty between San Diego and Tachira. The trip from Los Angeles to San Diego was anything but a pleasure drive, through the deep sand of the low places and across the stretches of rocky coast where the roads were little more than rough trails hewed out of the rocky surface. The broad Firestone solid tyres, however, kept the truck moving right along. Even in the deep sand the dual tyres in the rear held the wheels well to the surface. When gravelly stretches were crossed, where the rolling pebbles prevented a firm grip on the trail, the resilient rubber found a grip somehow. In spite of all handicaps, the trip from Los Angeles to San Diego, a stretch of 148 miles, was made in 12 hours. Some difference between this and the tedious, drawn-out overland trips in the days of the army mule.

AMERICAN ELECTION PROSPECTS.

President Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt.

Policemen are girding their loins for what promises to be the most important and interesting Parliamentary election in recent times, says the Washington correspondent of the Times. In the United States there is no General Election at uncertain intervals. The Lower House goes regularly to the country every two years—on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Simultaneously one-third of the membership of the Senate is re-elected. Every fourth year the Presidential election falls on the same day and naturally eclipses the Parliamentary contest; but in "off years" the Congressional canvass and the canvass for offices in some of the more important State Governments make as much stir as a General Election at home. Especially is that the case this year. The Democrats are on trial.

Stripped of its incidental trappings, the contest thus lies between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt. The Democrats now hold the House by a majority of 145. Should that majority be wiped out or even nearly wiped out, Mr. Wilson's defeat in 1916 would be foreshadowed, and of all potential Presidential candidates Mr. Roosevelt is infinitely the most formidable. It matters not whether Republicans or Roosevelt Progressives come to the front in the shuffle. In all probability the Republicans will. For the moment party counts for very little. After many years of semi-plutocratic rule by the old Conservative Republican Party the people are in a mood for reform. They want brooms that sweep clean. They tried Mr. Taft and a supposedly regenerated Republican Party and rejected them. They are now trying Mr. Wilson and the Democrats. If the Democrats fail, what could be more natural than that they should return to Mr. Roosevelt, who as President did more than anybody else to start the reform movement and who, for all his enemies may say, remains indubitably the most robust and compelling figure in American Politics?

Mr. Roosevelt's Hopes.
It is upon that that Mr. Roosevelt is clearly counting. There is no reason to believe that he has abounding faith in the future of his Progressive Party as such, or in the recuperative power of the Republican Party as such. He evidently hopes that, if Mr. Wilson is sufficiently discredited, two years hence to bring his defeat within the realm of practical politics, the two wings of the Opposition will close round him. Hence his keenness to get into the campaign. Should he succeed an important page in American history will have been turned. The last of the old parties will have gone under and in its place will be a composite party with scant veneration for the traditions and practices of the past. While it is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt's return to the White House would mean the beginning of a dictatorship, it would certainly bias the development of American institutions in the direction of a stronger centralized Government at home and of a forward policy abroad, tending, perhaps, towards a healthy Imperialism.

It must be said at once that the Democrats have lost ground in recent months. Mr. Wilson's grip has weakened. His victory over the Panama Canal Bill has been a very different kind of victory from those gained when the Tariff and Currency Reform Bills were passed. It would not have been gained at all had it not been for the Opposition votes and it has left many party politicians sorely disgruntled. His Mexican policy has done the same. Privately and even publicly Democrat after Democrat has registered his dislike of a policy which he holds to smack of unpractical prejudice rather than of fixed and feasible purpose. Among the voters, too, a spirit of discontent is discernible. In the East the Mexican policy has few friends, and there is a general feeling that under the manipu-

lation of Mr. Bryan the conduct of foreign affairs leaves a great deal to be desired. The business world is distrustful. To the Democratic programme of joint-stock company legislation, to the hints of general hostility, to railway and other standard corporate ventures, and to the favouritism which Congress is inclined to show to labour is attributed much of the present depression. From the West, too, come echoes of discontent. The farmers dislike the free food features of the new tariff and the competition it entails from Canada; Radicals in general would have preferred to see the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty sacrificed upon the altar of their dislike of the trans-continental railways. Many a Congressman who voted for the Underwood tariff law and for the Repeal Bill fears for his seat next autumn.

Difficulties of the Government.
But here as elsewhere politicians are a nervous and impressionable tribe. In the opinion of the writer the tendency to proclaim the President as "down and out" is as premature as the optimistic adulation of which a year ago he was the centre. The mid-term period of any Administration is always difficult. The new team has lost its snap. Such obvious and popular legislation as the party programme may have demanded has probably been enacted. Controversial problems which cannot be "blamed upon" the previous Administration take their place. The shadows of the forthcoming elections lower. In these days of Radical empiricism an American party has moreover an extraordinarily difficult course to steer. It has to keep the support of the Radicals, who, as the last election showed, are in a decided majority, and at the same time it has to guard the business world from the onslaught of those Radicals.

In the difficulty of keeping that middle course and in the Mexican problem seems to lie the President's real danger. An aggravation of business depression would probably ruin him, in spite of the fervour and strength of Western Radicalism; war with Mexico or a collapse of his Mexican policy might be expected to do the same. But there is still time for business to pick up. The harvest—an immensely important factor in American prosperity—promises well; the railways are likely to get a rise in freight rates, and the Trust Bills are as yet inchoate. As for Mexico, there is a good sporting chance that comprehensive intervention may be staved off—for a time. When it comes to pure party politics, there is the Republican-progressive split to be considered. Not all Republicans are reconciled to the reactivation of Mr. Roosevelt as a potential leader. There will, for instance, be a determined effort when the time comes to persuade Mr. Hughes, now Justice of the Supreme Court, formerly Governor of New York, and one of the finest and strongest characters in public life, to come out as a rival of Mr. Roosevelt.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"LENOX"
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Panama Canal Bill has been a very different kind of victory from those gained when the Tariff and Currency Reform Bills were passed. It would not have been gained at all had it not been for the Opposition votes and it has left many party politicians sorely disgruntled.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We beg to inform our customers that we are in a position to supply ALL our customers with Butcher's Meats, Fresh Milk and Dairy Produce as hitherto.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Assets £13,833.482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

War Office, 7th August, 1914.
PARDON FOR DESERTERS.

H. M. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of pardons being granted to soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the Regular Forces on the 5th August, 1914, and who surrendered themselves in the United Kingdom on or before the 4th September, 1914, or at any station abroad where there are Regular Forces on or before the 4th October. They will forfeit all service prior to the date of surrender but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations for restoration of service forfeited under Section 79 of the Army Act. Deserters who enlist between the 5th August, 1914, and 4th October, 1914, both days inclusive, in any Colonial Corps which may have been or may be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the War, will be granted a free pardon, and at the expiration of their service in such Corps, will not be claimed for further service in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom. They will, however, forfeit all service rendered in the Regular Forces of the United Kingdom, prior to the date of such enlistment. The provisions of this order will not be applied to men who have fraudulently or improperly enlisted.

By Command of the Army Council.

R. H. BRADE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, 13th August 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday 17th instant, 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All crushed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday August 17th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 10th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Steamship

"SIAM."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER Lloyd.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1914.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BEN LOMOND."

From ANTWERP, MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 24th August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

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& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."

HIGH GRADE

TENNIS SHOES

CANVAS

AND

BUCKSKIN

UPPERS

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SOLE TELEPHONE 346

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'HAI, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Wed., 12th Aug. at noon
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Wed., 12th Aug. at noon
YIHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 15th Aug. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'cutta	Laisang	Sat., 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Foosang" "Kumsang" "Levat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukun, Jesselton and Labuan.

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Subject to change without Notice.

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LONDON & ANтверPEN	Carnarvonshire	31st Aug.
Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.		

"TORIA VVER STLE."	Den of Aitie	10th Aug.
TACOMA & PLAND...		
VTORIA VVER STLE...		
TACOMA & PLAND...		
VTORIA VVER STLE...	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND...		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN		
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Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.		
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Telephone No. 215.		
14		

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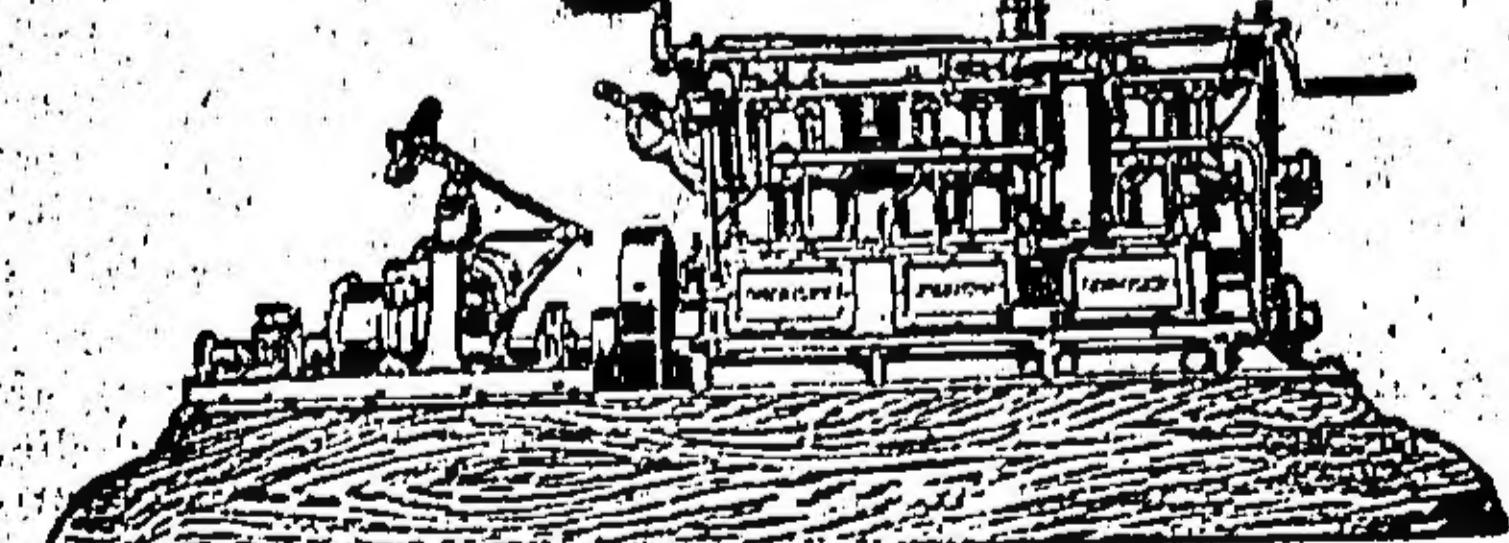
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For Vessel.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. ss. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Kobe at noon on Aug. 1, and was due to arrive at Shimizu at 8 a.m. on Aug. 2.

The C. P. R. ss. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver on July 23rd, a.m.

The C. P. R. ss. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Yokohama between 2 & 4 p.m. July 21.

AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. ss. CHINA will be despatched from this port at 12 o'clock noon on Wed., August 12, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. O. S. N. ss. NAMSANG left Calcutta on the 26th July, and is due at Hongkong on the 11th Aug.

The S. L. ss. CARNARVONSHIRE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 26th Aug.

The East Asiatic Co.'s. ss. SIAM left Port Said on Monday the 13th Inst. and may be expected here on or about 18th August.

The ss. TANDA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th Inst. and may be expected here on or about the 24th Inst.

TIDE TABLE.

10th Aug., to 16th Aug., 1914.

High Water	Mean	Low Water	Mean
High	Low	High	Low
Day	Night	Day	Night
Mon.	10	11	11
Tues.	11	12	12
Wed.	12	13	13
Thur.	13	14	14
Fri.	14	15	15
Sat.	15	16	16
Sun.	16	17	17

m morning. m afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Domodocus, Br. ss. 6,689. A. E. Dodd 12th Aug.—Singapore 7th July, Gen.

Order.

Sulsang, Br. ss. 1,737. Simpson 13th July—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Neles, Br. ss. 6,684. D. McLean 16th July—Singapore, 12th July, Gen.

E. & S. S.

Kanakuk, Br. ss. 2,502. T. J. Archbold 17th July—Haiphong, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Skerries, Br. ss. 2,033. 21st July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. O. L.

& Co.

Onsang, Br. ss. 1,757. Picknell 22nd July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.

& Co.

Haldis, Norw. ss. 1,065. J. Jorgenson 23rd July—Amoy, 22nd July, Gen.—J. C. L.

& Co.

Kwangse, Br. ss. 1,302. G. J. Spink 23rd July—Swatow, 22nd July, Ballast—B. & B.

& Co.

Dorwent, Br. ss. 1,365. J. Jenkins 25th July—Saigon, 21st July, Rice—Chinese.

& Co.

Lokang, Br. ss. 973. P. W. Ritchie 26th July—Chafoo, 24th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

& Co.

Mondip Range, Br. ss. 2,905. Foxworth 23rd July—Moji, 16th July, Coal—G. & G. Co.

& Co.

Empire, Br. ss. 4,500. E. T. Pilcher, 4th Inst.—Melbourne, 30th Inst., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

& Co.

Chiu, Am. ss. 3,186. H. Thompson, 4th Inst.—San Francisco 3rd ult., Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Fukin Maru, Jap. ss. 3,037. Nuyacha, 4th Inst.—Moji, 29th ult., Coal—M. B. K.

Haitan, Br. ss. 1,183. J. W. Evans, 5th Inst.—Swatow, 4th Inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. ss. 3,000. K. Murakami, 5th Inst.—Swatow, 4th Inst., Sun-dries—O. S. K.

Tungshing, Br. ss. 1,170. L. Hussey, 6th Inst.—Saigon, 1st Aug., Gen. and Rice—Chinese.

Kwangtung, Chl. ss. 1,538. A. Sangster, 6th Inst.—Shanghai, 2nd Inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. & Co.

Port Bayard—For AMERICAN, 7th Inst. 5 p.m.

Tydeus, Br. ss. 7,144. W. Duncan, 6th Inst.—Hankow, 1st Inst., Beaufort—Or-der.

Yutshing, Br. ss. 1,424. F. E. Jarrett, 7th Inst.—Singapore, 1st Inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Duglin, Norw. ss. 8,336. A. T. Salvesen, 6th Inst.—Iollo, 1st Inst., Water bal-last—T. & Co.

Riejin Maru, Jap. ss. 2,979. Y. Yamagu-chi, 6th Inst.—Borneo, 30th ult., Sugar & Candies—D. & Co.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

NAVAL CONSTABLE CHARGED.

The Case Again Adjourned.

Albert G. Graham, a constable in the Royal Naval Dockyard, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, on Saturday, at the Police Court, with misconducting himself while on duty in the Kowloon Depot of the Royal Naval Yard.

Inspector Churcher was in charge of the case.

Sgt. Titmas said that on Wednesday morning at 1.30 o'clock he was on duty at the main gate of the Kowloon Depot, the defendant being also present as the constable on the gate. The gates were closed at the time, but just previously the store people had left the yard and there was no traffic through the entrance.

Witness had been round the yard to the various beats and had returned to the office, when the defendant threw out hints as to the manner in which he was doing his duty. Witness remonstrated with him, and was replied to with abuse. Then, after he had left the office, the defendant followed him up, hustling him and wanting to fight him.

Witness had had trouble with the man before, and had reported the man, but not officially.

A. R. Whibley, on the victualling staff of the Naval Yard, said he was at the depot at Kowloon, sleeping on the premises.

While on the verandah of the office, he heard the defendant using abusive language to the sergeant. He would not say that the defendant was drunk. More than once he asked the sergeant to go out and fight. Witness reported the matter to the senior sergeant and also to one of his own superior officers.

The defendant, in the witness box, said on Wednesday morning at 1.30 o'clock he had been on duty at the gate for about thirty minutes, when he said to Sgt. Titmas, "Are you coming back again?" The sergeant replied, "Mind your own business; I am sergeant on duty here and I shall come back when I like." Defendant said:—"I should like you to come back, as we are very busy, and you did not do more than 45 minutes with me the previous night." He pointed out that there were hundreds of coolies going out, and he could not look after the telephone, gate and South Pier at the same time. He threatened to report the sergeant if he did not return. The sergeant replied that he could report him to whoever he liked. He had a sick wife and she wanted more looking after than defendant did. Defendant retorted that the sergeant was on duty in the yard and not as nurse. The sergeant became very abusive and the defendant said he would report him.

The sergeant went away and was absent for about twenty-five minutes, and on return commenced abuse again. Defendant did not answer him, and a little while after the victualling people had gone he commenced again. The defendant became excited and said he did not want the sergeant bullying him.

He challenged the sergeant to fight him when he was off duty.

Inspector Churcher gave evidence, and produced the defendant's official record.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant, but expressed the opinion that he did not act as he did without provocation.

The case was adjourned until Monday to allow the Commodore to deal with the matter if necessary.

The Sentence.

This morning, Mr. Wood was informed that the Commodore had dismissed the defendant from service, and had said that he regretted that the Ordinaries did not give him power to deal further with defendant.

His Worship said he concurred, and sentenced defendant to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

FOR THE LADIES.

OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

SOME MODES—NEW COLOURS—LATEST IN MILLINERY—HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Among the most useful items obtainable at sales are the remnants of fine and originally expensive fabrics, of net, lace, ribbon, and trimmings, and oddments in the way of bead and embroidered ornaments, motifs, buttons, and so on. By their aid always assuming that they have been chosen judiciously many an old gown can be converted into an apparently new one. For evening gowns especially, now that the tunic reigns supreme, these short lengths come in remarkably useful. Three yards of a double width fabric, or five of a single width one will suffice for a charming bridge coat or a dainty evening bodice and tunic, to wear over any appropriate skirt one happens to have.

Embroiled Net and Gauze.

Many of the gorgeous embroidered tinsel tissues, nets and gauzes which during the season were sold at prices ranging from a guinea the yard upwards are to be had at considerably less than half price; and are so beautiful in themselves that they may be used sparingly. For instance, quite a short length will serve for a cincture and long girdle end, the latter finished with a bead fringe or tassel chosen to harmonise with the tissue. Then there are nets of all kinds, nimos and crepes de chine, plain or printed, and piece lace, black, white, or antique tinted at very low prices, and one can often find two or three short remnants that match and will make up admirably.

Coming Modes.

One glean's indications here and there, since elaborate work takes time to accomplish, and it is significant that embroideresses are fully occupied, and will be all the summer on the wonderful bead embroideries that will be the great feature of evening toilettes next season; for the best results are obtainable only by skillful handwork. Tulle, chiffon, nimon, and crepe provide the chief foundations—these for blouses and tunics—though more substantial silks and satins are being wrought for gowns and cloaks; the latter in jet and moonlight or raven blue, and in iridescent bronze or peacock colourings, for day as well as evening wear.

Bead Embroideries.

While the items for this exquisite work are all termed "beads," they are in an immense diversity of colour, shape, and quality. Of jewel-glass, paste, pearl, and mother-of-pearl, such precious stones as lapis lazuli, cornelian, jade, and amber—or even imitations thereof—these often cut and polished with as much care as if they were real gems; of gold, silver, porcelain, and even fabricated from straw, seeds, and wood; there are cut, or plain globules from the size of seed-pearl upwards, tubes, or bugles, long and short; cabochons of every conceivable geometric shape; sequins, flat or cup-shaped; and the intricate designs evolved from these are truly gorgeous in effect; genuine works of art.

New Colours and Fabrics.

It is stated from a reliable source that the autumn will see an immense vogue for brown, especially bronze, havana, and chestnut tints, and that the leading fabrics will be velours, satin, and the finest weavings of serge and face-cloth, the latter of the most supple texture and glossy surface. Meanwhile, black and white, navy, and the new and beautiful tone known as raven-

blue, which comes particularly well in satin and taffetas, are as fashionable as ever, and one sees already a few bronze toilettes.

Lingerie Frocks.

At the moment, however, white is favourite, and the lingerie frocks are exquisite, very delicately embroidered and fashioned with the utmost simplicity, to produce a sweet and girlish silhouette.

Some of broderie anglaise are worked with finest black silk, giving so slight an outline to the pattern that the colour is scarcely seen, but appears as the merest pencil.

They are charmingly pretty. As wraps for wearing over these dainty frocks there are short picturesque capes, chiefly of black or raven hue, lined with white;

in satin, velours, or face-cloth. Occasionally one sees a vivid rose-tinted cape over a white frock, undeniably effective as a contrast to the sombre colours.

Foulards and Volles.

Then there are foulards, black, navy, raven, bright dark blue, rose, or bronze, with big white spots. These look well made with a deep full bengaline bordered with a plain colour, a pinafore blouse with decolletage, outlined with the plain, and worn over a white muslin-sleeved slip. The sash is a feature of such gowns, always of the plain colour, and either wide and swathed round the hips, or narrow, passed twice round the waist, and knotted low, either at front or back. Striped voiles divide the honours with these spotted foulards, and many striped linens are worn also.

Home Hints.

To remove marks and stains from furniture try boiled linseed oil rubbed well in with a piece of flannel. You will find that this will take the marks off and give a polish.

If the oil lamp is not burning brightly, place a small lamp of camphor in the oil vessel, and you will find that in a very short time the light will become quite bright.

Should a hole be torn in a cloth coat, trousers, or dress, carefully smooth the frayed portions round the tear and place a small piece of the material moistened with thin gum under the hole. Put a heavy weight on top and allow it to dry.

French chalk is much utilised by dry cleaners, and is, to a great extent, responsible for the success which constitutes the difference between the professional and "home" treated article. This treatment is usually carried out in the case of blouses of Irish crochet or white lace, which are but slightly soiled, the whole of the lace being carefully and minutely gone over with powdered French chalk, the blouse being meanwhile laid on a large towel. When the chalk has been shaken into all the interstices of the pattern, the blouse is rolled up in the towel and laid on one side for three days, when the chalk should be shaken out until no vestige of powder remains.

To wash blankets shave two bars ivory soap thin. Add water

and boil to a soft soap, adding one tablespoonful borax. Fill tub with tepid water, add soap paste, and place blankets in.

"Jounce" up and down, but do not rub; repeat, and then rinse in

tepid water, adding two table-

spoonfuls glycerine to rinsing

water. Hang up at once, folding the blankets double, and stretching taut; tie two ropes near

together (like a tablecloth).

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

PROPOSED WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER NURSING CORPS.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir.—I am authorised to state that Lady May will be pleased to receive the names of any women in the Colony who are willing to serve as nurses in case of need.

Names should be sent to Mountain Lodge with full information as to previous Hospital experience (if any), or of the possession of the nursing certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association, or of the Red Cross Society.

I understand that there is no immediate need of assistance in this direction, but that a list will be compiled of those willing to help should the necessity arise.—Yours, etc.,

GERTRUDE CLARK.

The University, August 7th, 1915.

DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Servian Demonstrations in Vienna and Trieste.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Servian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Servian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murder is brought home to Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severely. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announces that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Servian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Uzar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this thing for seven and a half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antwerp. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Servian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Servian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Port Said under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amendment Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Bialla. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Servian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigz Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of \$100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French; enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany.

Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Frotschen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Bialla. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

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THE WAR.

British Seamen and Stokers Wanted.

In a Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning it is notified that additional seamen and stokers are required for service in His Majesty's Navy. Men wishing to join should present themselves on board H.M.S. Tamar at 9 a.m. daily for medical examination. Conditions of service will be

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARL KITCHENER APPEALS FOR 100,000 MEN.

FRANCE DEMANDS TO KNOW AUSTRIANS' INTENTIONS.

Russians in Austrian Territory. Driving Advance Guard Before Them.

London, Aug. 9. 11.50 p.m.
Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has circularised the Chairman of the Territorial County Associations asking them to co-operate in raising as soon as possible 100,000 men for the Regular Army. The men will be accommodated in camps near the existing Regular Depots.

The Circular concludes:—This is not an ordinary appeal for recruits but the formation of a Second Army.

France and Austria.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that, believing that part of the Austrian mobilisation is directed against the French frontier, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has told the Austrian Ambassador that he wishes to be informed of the Austrians' intentions as soon as possible.

Anglo-French Co-operation.

The French Garrison at Grandpopo, in Dahomey, acting in conjunction with a British cruiser, is taking possession of German Togoland.

Austrians Fleeing Before Russians.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian troops are in Austrian territory, by the valley of Styx, and are driving the enemy's advance guards before them.

HOME NEWS.

INTERESTING SUMMARY FROM LONDON AND PROVINCES.

Colonel Whitaker's Appeal Dismissed.

The Court of Criminal Appeal delivered judgment on July 1, dismissing the appeal of Colonel Whitaker from his conviction of conspiracy in the Canteen case.

Mr. Justice Lawrence said that the appellant had been commanding officer of the Yorkshire Light Infantry stationed at Malta and, in his capacity of colonel, it was his official duty to determine the way in which the canteens of the regiment should be carried on. In this case he contracted with Messrs. Lipton, through their agent, from whom he received, during his stay in Malta, sums amounting to £540. It was argued for the appellant that the indictment did not disclose any indictable offence at common law; but to bribe a colonel to show favour in a contract was clearly a misdemeanour, and one of very grave importance. The colonel was a trustee for his men and for him to put himself in a position in which his interest and his duty were in conflict was a misdemeanour, and a very serious one.

Mr. Healy had made a touching appeal with regard to the sentence, but the Court was not charged with the revision of sentences unless it thought them clearly excessive. If any clemency was to be shown, it must be by the Minister charged with that duty. Petition against Former Hong Kong Officer.

A decree nisi was granted on July 3 in the petition of Mrs. Eleanor Mary St. John Hammond for the dissolution of her marriage with Engineer-Commander Cyril Edward John Hammond, R.N., on the ground of adultery and statutory desertion. The parties were married in 1907 and lived at St. Leonards, later removing to Hongkong. There were no children. In 1912 respondent was stationed at Devonport, on H.M.S. Victorious. He left the petitioner in St. Leonards for more than a year and made no attempt to provide a home for her. In a letter dated August 21, 1913, respondent had admitted infidelity and, when served with a petition for restitution of conjugal rights, volunteered certain information to petitioner's solicitor. Further evidence having been taken, a judgment was pronounced as above stated.

WAR FORCED ON US.

Striking Sermon by the Rev V.H. C. Moyle.

There was a distinctly patriotic note about the services at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, when special prayers for the success of our forces in the war, for all who are fighting, for their families and for the blessing of peace, were offered.

The morning service was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Lady May, the Misses May, and His Excellency Major General Kelly. The lessons were read by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, and special hymns were sung. At the conclusion of the service, the National anthem was sung.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle (chaplain) took as his text, "God is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble, (Psalm 46, v. 1). After remarking that the supreme end of all government was righteousness and justice, the reverend gentleman said our Lord Jesus Christ Himself spoke very strongly against those who would oppress the weak, and against those who showed the spirit of unrighteousness and selfishness. He continued:—"We know that no member of our Empire had any great desire for war. We have not rushed into this war of our own accord; it has been forced upon us. Let me quote those weighty words of the Prime Minister, which we may all take as our own:

"The Government is fully con-

scious of the terrible consequences of war, but the country may be well assured that the Government is confident that it is using the sword in just cause. We are fighting, firstly, to fulfil an international obligation and secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations must not be crushed in defiance of international good faith in the arbitrary will of a strong, overmastering Power. Great Britain is striking in defence and for the maintenance of the vital civilisation of the world."

It is extremely evident to all that our Government had the very heaviest sense of responsibility. Whatever men may say against those who are in supreme command of the Governmental Home, at any rate no one will accuse them of being a party who love war, and when they have entered upon a war as they have now, we may be sure that it is because war was impossible to avoid, except at the loss of honour. We have long been spared the horrors of a great war. Now, it seems, it is upon us. Death will be everywhere—there will be mourning homes and desolate households. It may be that the war we are entered upon is going to be worse than any before it. We know that the means of destruction are greater than ever they have been before; these huge vessels, and the tremendous means of sending them to destruction may cause instantaneous death to hundreds. This must, of course, have a sobering effect upon a nation. If we, as a nation, are wise we shall see in this war a call to amendment of life. We have been, have we not, too much given to amusement? We have, have we not, neglected our duty to God? Let us remember, however, that we shall be foolish at such a time as this if we go to the other extreme and say that our sins have brought us to this strait."

The reverend gentleman then quoted the words of Queen Victoria, when her late Majesty heard that a "Day of National Humiliation" was proposed, in the House of Lords. Queen Victoria, in expressing her strong dissent, said, "To say that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war, when it is the self-pride and ambition and

H.M.S. FOX.

At last, says the London and China Press, the light cruiser Fox is to be relieved on the East Indies Station, and her place taken by one of the up-to-date "Town" cruisers, the Falmouth, as was forecasted in these notes some weeks ago. The Fox has been on the East Indies Station almost continuously for the past 13 years—from 1901 to 1907, and from 1908 to the present time. In that period her crews have had some stirring experiences, including the operations in Somaliland, 1902-4, the capture of Fort Illig, 1904, and the perpetual hunt after slavers and gun-running vessels up the Persian Gulf and in the adjacent waters, in the course of which they suffered heavy casualties.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)
London, July 10.

Again this week (our racing

correspondent "Centaur" writes) it is of some interest to make brief allusion to an important French event, the justification being that the Prix du President de la République was, last Sunday at Maisons-Laffitte, competed for by very well-known English

horses in Mr. Mortimer Singer's Florist. This four-year-old son

of Florizel II has gained a consider-able reputation, and he was

among the lot of horses disposed

of by auction in the Spring after

the death of their owner, Mr.

Ernest Dresden. For the big sum

of 10,000 guineas he passed into

the possession of Mr. Singer, who

has been spending vast sums in

bloodstock during the past

eighteen months. Florist so far

justified the purchase as to win

the Newbury Summer Cup under

top weight of 90. He might

have competed at Ascot, but

instead the policy was adopted of

reserving him for this valuable

race in France.

The event had quite an attractive appearance for the competitors included, apart from Florist,

the distinguished winner of the

Grand Prix de Paris, Sardanapale.

This horse was fighting

his great battle over again with his rival, La Farine, who had

only been beaten a neck the week

before at Longchamps. Neither

of these was favourite, however.

That position was given to the

four-year-old Nimbus. Some

people may recollect that he took

part in the Derby last year and

was fully expected to do what

Durbar accomplished this year.

He ran fairly well, but that the

high opinion entertained of him

were not wrongly based is proved

by the fact that he remains

unbeaten in France this year;

unbeaten, that is, until last Saturday when he was made a rare

example of. For he could not

even get a place and the same

must be written of Florist, who

proved but a feeble British

Champion. The Frenchmen did

not take to him as is indicated

by the fact that his start-

ing price was about 12 to 1.

What a very fine horse this

Sardanapale must be! He it was

that won the race, and by three

lengths too! Nothing else was

given a chance. The expectations

that La Farine would beat him

because at this distance he led

Sardanapale in the Grand Prix,

resulted in the former having a

big following and being given

the preference in the Pari-Match.

This time La Farine failed to

live with the wonderful son of

Prestige and Gemma, and it is

therefore quite clear that the

hard race at Longchamps took

most out of him than out of

Baron Maurice de Rothschild's

horse. Sardanapale has now won

the remarkable sum of £6,000

secured a big bargain.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OUR LATEST HOME SPORTS LETTER.

TURF CHATTER—LAWN TENNIS OPENINGS—AMERICA

SUCCESES AT HENLEY.

WAR RISKS.

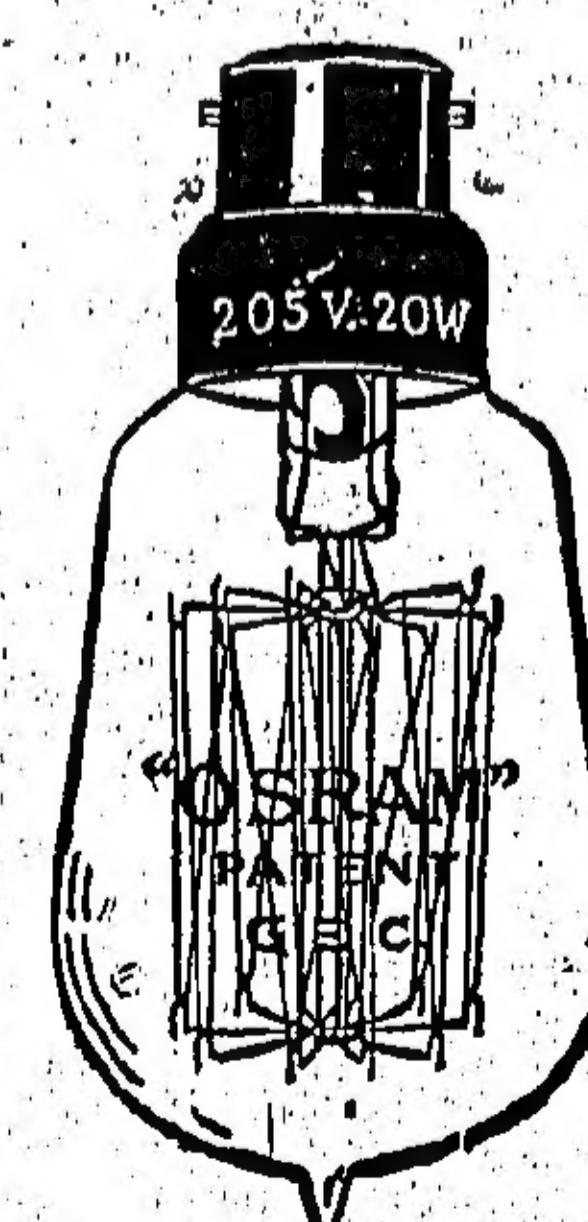
Arrangements for Marine Insurance.

The following telegram has been received in the Colony to-day:

British Government in conjunction with War Risk Clubs have arranged cover British Steamers on approved voyages against War Risks. It is necessary include special clause in all Bills of Lading British Steamers which at request of Clubs in this emergency we give below requesting you circulate clause quickly every medium available among all Steamship Agents from Singapore Yokohama including Philippines Clause begins if and so long as the ship is insured against War Risks a War Risks Insurance Association under or connection with a War Risks Insurance scheme of His Majesty's Government the ship in addition to any liberties expressed or implied in this Bill of Lading shall have the liberty to comply with any orders or directions as to departure arrival routes ports of call stoppages or other instructions given by His Majesty's Government or any department thereof or any person acting or purporting to act with the authority of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Government or of any Department thereof or by any Committee or person having under the terms of the War Risks insurance on the ship the right to give such orders or directions and nothing done or not done by reason of any such orders or directions shall be deemed deviation Clause ends must also go on Passenger Tickets substituting words Contract Ticket for Bill of Lading.

had started an odds-on favourite. Land of Song is a sturdy chestnut by Llangibby, who won the Eclipse stakes nine years ago.

It was on the second day of the meeting that the Bibury Cup of a mile and a half, value £1,000, was run for, and in spite of his heavy impost of 9.3. Junior was made favourite. He gave a great account of himself for there was only one to beat him and to that one, Florentino, belonging to Mr. W. Singer, he was trying to give no less than 46 lb. It was his fate to be beaten by three lengths, but on the other hand there were high expectations of the winner, who is trained in Kennymore's stable at Manton. After all it was not such a wonderful performance on the part of the winner, for Florentino is a five year old, and his burden was only the nominal one of 6.1. He is a very well bred son of St. Frusquin and is a big horse in every way. Hitherto he has been disappointing, but now people are referring to him as a possible winner for the Cesarewitch.



ISUAN is bottled at the
Celebrated Health Springs of
Los Banos, near Manila
in the



Philippine Islands, ISUAN is
reported by the bureau of
science biological laboratory
"to contain no micro-
organisms of any kind."

ISUAN AN ABSOLUTELY PURE MINERAL WATER

ISUAN flows from the deep
recesses of mother earth at a
temperature of 250° F: is
bottled



under European supervision
and is never touched by
human hands. It is a
sterile water.

NO OTHER NATURAL MINERAL WATER POSSESSES
QUALITIES EQUAL TO THOSE

OF

ISUAN

CONTAINS NO MICRO-ORGANISMS OF ANY KIND.

SOLD IN

SPLITS, PINTS AND QUARTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO. 3, DUDDELL ST.
TEL. No. 1208

WHISKY
ISUAN
A
PERFECT
BLEND

THE MOST DELICIOUS AND MOST PALATABLE
WATER IN THE WORLD.

ISUAN in the first place has
been boiled, by a natural
process, and any harsh
mineral elements that it may

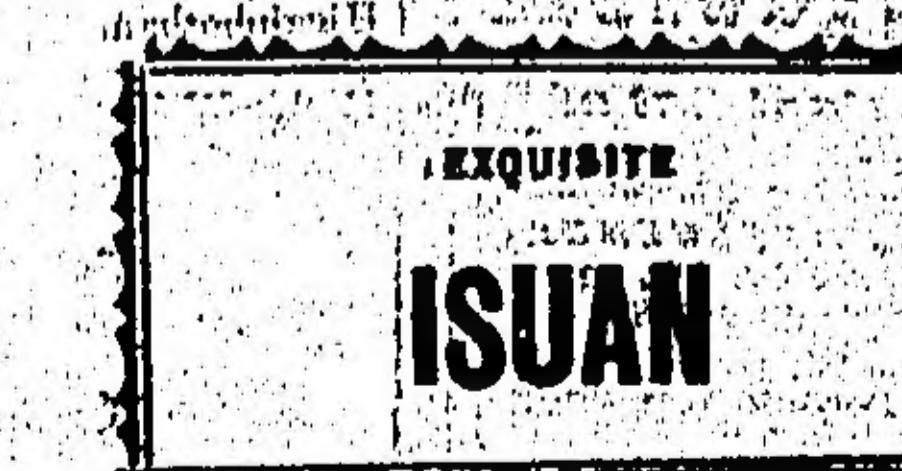


Have contained originally are
thus precipitated. This leaves
the water as soft as rain,
which is of the utmost
importance.

THE FACT THAT THE WATER COMES FROM THE BOWELS
OF THE EARTH SUFFICIENTLY HEATED TO RENDER
IT STERILE MAKES IT AN UNUSUALLY SAFE WATER
FROM A BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDPOINT.

ISUAN AN ABSOLUTELY PURE MINERAL WATER.

The point of greatest import-
ance lies in the fact that
ISUAN contains in perfect
solution the salts that



are natural in and essential
to the human system. ISUAN
mixed with syrups makes
an excellent drink.

Commercial.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and also to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution therefor of the following words:—"To take, accept, enforce, release, realise and deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Articles 56, namely, the words, "or not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every Ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That "Articles 76, and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 70, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company. In General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings,

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting, after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 17, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and 4th of December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager
Hongkong 21st July, 1913.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

s.s. "TINC SANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPIERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriters within three months from date.

GILMAN & CO.,
Lloyd's Agents

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co. Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914 will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 4th August to Friday 14th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

NOTICE

WE have closed our Retail Business until further notice.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—46, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES

Bonacay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombia
Colombia
Empire
Hongkong
India
Korea
Lima
Lisbon
Macau
Mexico
Panama
Peking
Peru
Philippines
Singapore
Shanghai
Vancouver
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus..... Gold \$7,000,000.
equal..... \$1,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTIONS RECEIVED, paid for one year, etc. per annum, or for shorter periods, as the case may be.

MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOOD,
Manager,
Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—46, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES

Kobayashi
Calcutta
Canton
Colombia
Colombia
Empire
Hongkong
India
Korea
Lima
Lisbon
Macau
Mexico
Panama
Peking
Peru
Philippines
Singapore
Shanghai
Vancouver
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus..... Gold \$15,000,000.
equal..... \$1,000,000.

Paid-up Capital..... \$15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling..... £1,500,000 at £1/-=

\$15,000,000

Silver..... \$17,650,000

Subsidiary Banks.

Discount per \$100:

Malwa, New..... \$8,300 per p.

Malwa, Old..... \$8,300 .

Paina, New..... \$9,325 per che.

Paina, Old..... \$9,300 .

Benares, New..... \$9,050 .

Benares, Old..... \$9,025 .

EXCHANGE

Selling
I/T 1/10
Demand 1/10 9/16
30 d/s 1/10 9/16
60 d/s 1/10 11/16
4 m/s 1/10 9/14

Buying
Nom. Demand Germany Nom.
D/D France 1/11 1/14
On Haiphong 63 1/2
On Saigon 63 1/2
On Bangkok 63

Buyers
4 m/s. L/C 1/11 1/14
4 m/s. D/P 1/11 3/8
6 m/s. L/C 1/11 1/2
30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/11 1/2
30 d/s. San Fr'c & N.Y. 1/11 1/2

4 m/s. Marks 1/11 1/2
4 m/s. France 1/11 1/2
6 m/s. do 1/11 1/2
Gold Leaf per tael \$57.90
Sovereign 10.30
Bar Silver ready 27

Forward
Bank of England Opium Quotations
Opium Quotations
July 17
Malwa, New..... \$8,300 per p.
Malwa, Old..... \$8,300 .
Paina, New..... \$9,325 per che.
Paina, Old..... \$9,300 .
Benares, New..... \$9,050 .
Benares, Old..... \$9,025 .

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES R-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE CLOSING QUOTON
BANKS

Hongkong & Sh'hai \$125 \$852 b.

Cantons 550 317/2 b.

North China 25 T142 b.

Unions 100 \$795 b.

Yangtze 50 \$194

Fire Insurances

China Fires \$20 \$155 b.

Hongkong Fires \$50 \$398

China & Manilas \$25 \$81

Douglas Steamship \$50 \$31

Steamboats 15 \$271/2 b.

Indo-Chinas (Preferred) 25 \$36 b.

(Deferred) 25 \$36 b.

"Shell" Transports £1 £11 b.

Star Ferry 10 \$46 s.

Refineries

China Sugars 100 \$771 b.

Luzon Sugars 100 \$23 s.

Mining

Chinese Engineering £1 37/6

Tronohs 21 26/3

Raub 21 83

Docks, Wharves & Godowns

Kowloon Wharfs \$50 \$851

H.K. & W'pos Docks \$50 \$83

Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 55 b.

Hongkong Wharfs T. 100 T. 91 b.

Anglo French Lands T. 100 T. 94

H'kong Central E'tes \$100 \$103 ss.

Hongkong Hotels 50 \$128 b.

Hongkong Lands 100 \$116 b.

Humphreys Estates 10 \$72 b.

Kowloon Lands 30 T. 92 b.

West Pointe 50 \$71 b.

Manila M'pole Hotel P.10 P. 8

Cotton Mills

Ewos 100 T. 50 T. 137

Shanghai Cottons 100 T. 123

Laou Kung Mow T. 84

Kung Yik T. 121/2 b.

Hongkong Cottons 10 \$71/2 b.

China-Borneos \$11 b.

Light & Powers \$10 \$490 s.

Do. (Spec. shares) \$10 \$81 s.

China Providents 10 \$81 s.

Dairy Farms 8 \$38 b.

Green Islands 10 \$6,60 b.

Hongkong Electric 10 \$42

Hongkong Ice 25 \$215 ss.

Hongkong Ropes 10 \$23

Langksts g. 10 T. 48

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**HONGKONG
PROCLAMATION.**
**Exportation of War Materials
Prohibited.**

The following Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary is published:—
Proclamations.

No. 1.—FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1862 as enacted by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely arms ammunition military and naval stores and any article which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever the Governor by and with the advice aforesaid shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces;

And whereas I by and with the advice aforesaid judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned in order to prevent their being used as in the said Ordinance stated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony do by this Proclamation prohibit for a period of six months from and including the 8th day of August 1914 the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea and on the East Coast of Asia between the twentieth and fiftieth degrees of latitude with the exception of those of France Russia (except the Baltic ports) Spain and Portugal of the following articles which I have judged capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores that is to say:—

Aluminium.
Aluminium alloys.
Armour plates.

Armour, quality castings and similar protective material.

Asbestos.
Cables, telegraph and telephone.

Camp equipment, articles of Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.

Carbolic acid.

Carrages and mountings for canon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.

Coal, steam, large.
Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as

binnacles.
Oresol and nitro-oresol.
Engines and boiler packings.
Explosives of all kinds.
Fuel, manufactured.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.

India-rubber sheet, vulcanised.
Manganese.

Mercury.

Mica.

Mineral jellies.

Mines, and parts thereof.

Molybdenum.

Nitrates of Ammonium.

Nitrates of Potassium.

Nitrates of Sodium.

Nitric acid.

Nitrotoluol.

Picric acid and its components.

Rangefinders and parts thereof.

Rope, steel wire, and hawsers.

Sal-petre.

Sounding machines and gear.

Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.

Sulphur.

Sulphuric acid.

Swords, bayonets and other arms not being firearms and parts thereof.

Tin.

Tin plates.

Torpedo tubes.

Torpedoes and parts thereof.

Tungsten.

Vanadium.

Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over.

Two-wheeled carts capable of carrying fifteen cwt., and over.

Harness and saddlery of all kinds.

Barbed wire.

Horse and pony shoes.

Materials for telegraph, wire, telegraphs and telephones.

Field glasses and telescopes.

Railway materials both fixed and rolling stock.

Men's marching and shooting boots.

Heliographs.

Portable forges.

Farmers, carpenters, wheelers and saddlers' tools.

Glycerine.

Alcohol as covering rectified spirits.

Uniform clothing and military equipment.

Accoutrements.

Walnut wood of scantling which can be made into rifle butts and fore-ends.

Provided that nothing in this proclamation contained shall be deemed to affect in any way the proclamation made by me under the provisions of the said Ordinance on the fifth day of August, 1914.

Given under my hand and at the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 8th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

**SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS**

can be supplied at cheap rates
at

**SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).**

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

The Himalaya, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 9th ult., and for despatch overland on the 14th ult.

MAILS DUE.

English, Himalaya, 12th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & North China—Per ANHUI, 10th Aug. 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per DERWENT, 10th Aug. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Straits—Per TYDEUS, 11th inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI CHING, 11th Aug. 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, S. America, via San Francisco (Europe via San Francisco)—Per CHINA, 12th inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAI MARU, 12th inst., 1 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per YING CHOW, 12th Aug. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY 13th Aug.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, Wash (Europe via Canada)—Per ARI MARU, 13th inst., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI YANG, 14th Aug. 10 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle—Per MINNESOTA, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 18th Aug.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 18th Aug. 3 p.m.


SORE THROAT:
Its Cause, and Cure.

Few ailments are more painful and annoying than Sore Throat, which is so prevalent just now.

This complaint always means that the sufferer has inhaled germs—particles of vegetable life so extremely minute that when seen through the microscope, they look like little specks, as shown in the above disc.

The quickest, and most thorough way of killing these germs is to suck a few Formamin. Tablets. The pain and swelling rapidly diminish, the mouth and throat feel thoroughly clean and refreshed, and in a short time the Sore Throat is cured.

Formamin is just as effective, too, as a preventive of Sore Throat and of much more dangerous epidemic disease like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, and Measles.

Given under my hand and at the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 8th day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

PRAISED BY 7,000 Physicians.

• Wulff's Formamin Tablets are held in the highest esteem by medical men. For instance, a physician writes in "The Practitioner": "I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Formamin, although I suffered periodically before."

Formamin is habitually used by well-known people like the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balkwill, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. To take only a few examples, Lord Granville writes: "I have been using Formamin for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results." Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes: "I have found Wulff's Formamin Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste." The Bishop of Bath and Wells writes: "Wulff's Formamin is a remedy and preventive, the value of which is appreciated in this house."

Such eminent people would not allow their names to be published if they had not proved the efficacy of Formamin. Their names are a guarantee that it would be worth your while to try Formamin, which can be obtained of all Chemists, and also to send this coupon for a Free Copy of a valuable Handbook on Sore Throat, Diphtheria, etc., written by a London physician.

Only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. Post this coupon at once, and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulff's Formamin can be obtained of all Chemists—in bottles containing 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamin, and refuse worthless and harmful substitutes.

FREE HANDBOOK.
Please send me a Free Copy of
"Handbook on Sore Throat."
Name _____
Address _____

A. Wulff & Co.,
16, Kilkenny Road, Chingford,
E. 23/SS.

For freight or passage, apply to

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

SHIPPING NEWS.
ARRIVED.

Sungkian, Br. ss. 1,600, J. Robinson, 10th Inst.—Holow, 9th Inst., Gen. B. & S.

Lokhang, Br. ss. 979, D. W. Ritchie, 9th Inst.—Hongay, 6th Inst., Coal. J. M. & Co.

Kiang Ping, China, 1,228, H. Udden, 9th Inst.—Shanghai, 4th Inst., Gen. Chinese.

Lenox, Br. ss. 3,361, A. Sheriffs, 9th Inst.—Singapore, 3rd Inst., Gen. D. & Co.

Hatchin, Br. ss. 1,67, W. C. Passmore, 9th Inst.—Amoy, 8th Inst., Gen. D. L. & Co.

Liangchow, Br. ss. 1,320, Benson, 9th Inst.—Shanghai, 5th Inst., Gen. B. & S.

Panama Maru, Jap. ss. 3,757, J. Kazuo, 9th Inst.—Shanghai, 6th Inst., Gen. S. K.

DEPARTED.

August 9.

Haitan for Tacoma via Nagasaki.

Dafin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow.

Indraido for Yokohama via Shanghai.

Daiien Maru for Dalon.

Fukin Maru for Wakamatsu.

August 10.

Sabine Rickmers for Canton.

August 11.

August 12.

August 13.

August 14.

August 15.

August 16.

August 17.

August 18.

August 19.

August 20.

August 21.

August 22.

August 23.

August 24.

August 25.

August 26.

August 27.

August 28.

August 29.

August 30.

August 31.

September 1.